HE IS SHAVED BY A WOMAN.

A SUN REPORTER BECOMES A CUS-TOMER OF MRS. POLIZZI.

To Interview a Woman Barber You Must Her Troubles While Plying Her Trade. The tribulations of Signora Maria Polizzi are of an exceedingly trying nature. Insult upon injury is, at the most, aggravating, but to have the process reversed, to have injury heaped upon insult, borders upon the unbearable. Now, just for a moment, put yourself in the

Sienora's place. Imagine yourself carefully and conscientiousiy shaving a bald-headed man and being interrupted by a rabble who are shouting Oh, look at the woman shaving a man! Isn't that dreadful!"

That is an insult which, in the Signora's native land, could only be erased by blood. But now just imagine a soft tomato flying through the air and landing upon your bald-headed man's lathered check and spattering your arm with tomato jules and lather. Is not that sufficient provocation for homicide?

let these things happened to the Signora Maria Polizzi. To be sure, she appealed to the aw and secured warrants for the arrest of the rabble, but the law has no balm that ever could soothe the Signora's wounded feelings. A SUN reporter was sent yesterday to interview the Signora. There is, of course, but one way to interview a woman barber, and that is to let her shave you. In a neat little room at 136 Norman avenue, in Greenpoint, the Signora was found at work. Her husband, the Signor Polizzi, was asleep in a corner of the room, with a newspaper over his face to keep the files off. Four men were sitting in a row waiting to be shaved by the Signora. A fifth was at that moment undergoing that pleasant

was at that moment undergoing that pleasant operation.

The signora Maria Polizzi is 28 years old. She is not very tall, and her figure is not exactly well proportioned, but her face is decidedly pretty. Her eyes are very dark—somewhere between a brown and a black—and her complexion is very clear. Her features are regular, and she has two dimples, which come and go as she grows interested in her work. It is best to pass over the long and dreary wait which the reporter had to undergo. After a time that had seemed interminable he was "naxt" and lest. time that had seemed investigated in a seemed in a see

"Yes, Very close, if you please. Just as close as you can."

The dimples appeared and the eyes smiled. The dimples appeared and the open samples are also been appeared by the appeared by the appeared by the showed very pretty, very white, and very clean fingers. And when those fingers began to rub the lather over the skin it was also evident that they were very smooth.

"I saw in the papers that you had some they were very smooth." "I saw in the papers that you had some trouble here yesterday."
"You talk, I cutta you. You mus' keepa still. I talk plenty. Gotta ver' had people here an'dey make-a much trouble. I no unnastan' dey no lemme alone. I shev' ver' good. You like, hev? An' alia men come here say I shev' ver' good an' I like-a shev' ver' much, but-a had people come an' no like-a see me shev. I no unnastan.
"You keepa head still. My husaban' he say. 'Maria, you like-a shev'? 'Course, I like-a shev', I say. 'Ver' good, 'he say. 'You shev'.' Den I learn-a shev', and now I shevva bestor my husaban'. Tut: Tut: Tut: You keepa head still.

Den I learn-a shev, and now I shevva better my husaban. Tuti Tuti Tuti You keepa head still.

"I shev' ver' good, hey? Yes, alla men like-a me shev'. Ver' nice when signora shev. I no hurt, no scratch, no cut, ver' good.

Now she rubbed her hand daintily over the skin to feel if it was smooth, and her touch was as cooling as bay rum.

"A little closer, if you can."

"Wassa mat'? Alla men want-a closa shey, You no want-a me shev you face off, hey? Ver' good. You ver' close now. You like-a berrum?"

berrum?"
"No, thank you."
"Berrum ver good. I putta berrum on my face ver much. I like-a berrum. You like-a

face ver much. I like-a berrum. You like-a heacut?"
"No hair cut, thank you."
"My husaban' he say. 'Maria, you mus' ask all de time, Want-a heacut?' But you no need heacut. You like-a shempoo? No? Ver' good. Now I fixa you hair."

Just then, with a terrific enore, the Signor Polizzi started up as if he had had a terrible nightmare. He looked around in a bewildered fashion for a moment, and then said something in Italian to his wife. She handed him the comb and went into an inner room. Without more ado the signor took up the work where she had left it. The signora did not appear again.

WHERE JEWS COME TO BUY.

Pish and Live Poultry Days at the Ludlow

Thursday and Friday are live poultry days at the Ludlow street market. The buyers are Hebrews, who take the fowls to a rabbi to be killed, according to religious rules. This week one firm alone sold over 4,000 chickens to their Jewish customers.

Mr. Martin Engel. a member of the firm, displayed a tempting pile of bills which were the receipts for Friday morning.

"There is undoubtedly distress here on the east side, but these Jews are a prudent peo-ple; they have saved some money and they are not starving. They want the best of everything. They buy enormous quantities of fish. and they're not content with anything but fine fresh water fish, either. Bluefish? No, that isn't good enough, generally. Why, they will pay 20, 25, and 30 cents a pound for carp and other lake fish. They won't have it unless it's

pay 20. 25, and 30 cents a pound for carp and other lake fish. They won't have it unless it's perfectly fresh."

"How many people come here to market?"

"Here? Probably about 7,000. We keep oren until 10 o'clock Thursday night and I am up all night here getting ready for morning, fou car't get through here when the crowd is thickest. The women climb all over the fron coops and there'll be two or three pulling and hauling at the same chickens."

"Do they try to beat you down in price?"

"Oh, sometimes they want to get it for a penny or so less, but we can't do it because we have almost no profit at all. See here." pulling down some bills. "We paid yesterday 13% cents a pound for the chickens we sell to-day for 14 cents a pound. Why, the rabbi who kills them for these people makes more than we do. He charges three cents aplece for killing. But it is not such an extravaganes to buy chickens as you might think. For instance, a woman gets a big rooster of perhaps live pounds. She makes a good stew of it and a fine fricasec. That takes care of two meals and for a large family, too. But you may put it down that not many of these Hebrews are starving."

Around at the college settlement on Rivington street, however, one hears a somewhat different story. The young women who are resident members there have a good opportunity to gauge the distress in the neighborhood, for they are in close touch with the real family life of many of the people. They asset that the amount of suffering and poverty is heartrending, and that it is only by the strenuous efforts of the charitable societies that actual starvation is prevented.

TENDERLOIN JUNIOR.

A Black Kitten Inspects the Thirtieth Street Police and Decides to Adopt Them. Tenderloin Junior, the black kitten in the West Thirtieth street station, is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the routine. In a few seeks he will be able to do a tour of duty as well as his predecessor. Tenderloin, the dog. who got to be so proficient that he used to respond to roll call. Tenderloin Junior's favorite resting place is in front of the sergeant's dosk. As soon as the sergeant presses the button to summon the squad for duty Tenderloin Junior rises, walks slowly out of the door, and sits on the stoop. He remains

there until the men go through the usual form of turning out, and reenters when they are gone. He has not got accustomed to the gone, the has not got accustomed to the heavy trainp of the sixty odd men and dreads the stout pairol since.

Tenderloin Junior began life as a member of the force by tracing the footsteps of Patroiman George Heid on the station-house post. At hight, when field started out on the late tour, the back kitten fell in. Then he got to following field into the station house, and now he has decided to live there.

Beginning to Move Cotton in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 10.-The cotton movement in southwest Texas is heavy. The banks are advancing money to buyers with which to handle the erop. The San Antonio and Aran-sas Pass failroad has hauled 9,000 bates since the present suason opened.

Men from a New Point of View. see by the papers. Miss Chitty," said young thumpangion, that positively there were never seen at hisgala value of many newly welded couples as there are the

Mr. Chumpington ?" said Miss Chitly, How perfectly stupid it must be to others! I can't mag as one journg at a more stily sight than a collec-tion of one put touring bridges. I couldn't anids it:" I'm were one of them, Miss Chitty ?" mean, Miss Chilly-Aramints-dearest-will

tarzojes, Alenzei I willi

THE BULLET IN DELONG.

It Killed Him After a Hard Shaking Up on

Fr. TULEROSA, N. M., Sept. 2.—A slide of sand from the mountain side that rises just east of the old fort the other day tore open one of the graves that were made by the soldiers there some years ago, and disclosed the skelston of a man who was once well known here, who came to his death in an unusual fashion. His name was Richard Delong, but was known among his associates as Long Dick. When the Mexican Central Railroad was first constructed Dick was employed by the company as secarpenter, and, the wages being good, he rapidly accumulated a stake of several hundred dollars. This done, he started back for the States, and as luck would have it was in a train that was held up by bandits. That is to say a number of bandits boarded the rain at a station and started through the cars.

was in a train that was held up by bandits. That is to say a number of bandits boarded the train at a station and started through the cars, two to each car, to rob the passengers.

Dick had been in Mexico long enough and under such circumstances as to acquire a violent projudice against the ordinary inhabitants. It riled him greatly to have one of them got the drop on him, and he sat with his hands up under the muzzle of the bandit's revolver as pale as death. When the thief who was taking the valuables came to the seat he noticed Dick's pallor, but mistook it for a sign of fear, and so, having been very successful so lar, he lost his caution for a moment and turned his head to call the other bandits' attention to Dick.

That was a very bad mistake for the bandit. The moment he turned his head Dick's big fist caught him under the ear. Dick was as strong as an ox, and the blow killed the bandit—broke his neck, they say.

Nevertheless, in falling, the thief's revolver was discharged and the builet struck the seat and glanced thence into Dick's side. But Dick was game, and picking up the revolver opened fire on the bandit who was on guard. That sent the rest of the gang flying off the train, and then the passengers gathered around Dick. A surgeon found the bullet was lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back, but had no instruments to cut it out. So he train, and then the passengers gathered around Dick. A surgeon found the bullet was lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back, but had no instruments to cut it out. So he train, and then the passengers gathered around Dick. A surgeon found the bullet was lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back, but had no instruments to cut it out. So he train, and then the passengers gathered around blek was come of committed the condition of the game of the back, but had no instruments to cut it out. So he train, and then the had been here a few weeks when a man cane along breaking broness for the cow outlit, Dick was ont of the game. He had downed his pony's spirit, but w

GIGGING ON CURRENT RIVER. The Native Way of Fishing in Arkaneas and Southern Missouri Waters,

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Prem the St. Leuis Globe Democrat.

If you want to vary the pleasures and add to the exciting sport of camping out on the Current, just get your guide to rig your hoat out for an evening on the river with the gig. That is what the natives of Missouri and Arkansas call the spear, and many a big buffalo, redhorse, or catilab, they take while poling along over the shoai waters of the streams and sloughs of both States. As the Current River is a very clear stream, gigging is attended with much greater success than on any other of the numerous rivers. The gig is a three or five pronged spear on the end of a long pole, and it requires considerable skill to manipulate it with success. But a trip with a "lack light" and a gig is a novel and exciting sport, even if you don't get many fish. You are bound to see many of them, and some fish so big they will astonish you.

are bound to see many of them, and some lish so big they will astonish you.
When the light is perfect and the water clear you can see every object on the bottom of the stream to a depth of six or eight feet, and the novice with the gig often lunges after lish down in the water beyond the depth of his gig handle. From one to three feet of water is the best depth for successful work with the gig. I have seen experienced handlers of the little harpoon lill a skill with big fish in the course of a few hours. fafew hours.
The lamp is constructed of an iron basket

harpoon illia skilf with big fish in the course of a few hours.

The lamp is constructed of an iron basket held up by a rod of like material, from the side or end of the boat, at a height of four to six feet. This basket is illied with pitch-pine knots, which are to be found in abundance along the Current. Piney, Gasconade, and nearly all the Southern and Southwestern rivers, When lighted they give off a lurid flame that lights up the waters, the bluffs, and the trees. Sometimes cotton waste, saturated with turpentine, is used for the light but never when the pine knot can be found.

The residents along the rivers choose the gigging method of capturing the big fish, tecause it is the quickest and surest, and it is quantity they want. The fish they take in this manner are salted down and used for food in the winter season, when the buffalo, the redhorse, and the catfish are hibernating in deep waters far from the reach of the deadily gig. Game fish are sometimes killed with the gig, but very seldom, except the jack salmon, who is an all winter skirmisher, and is sought for by the hardy native when the nights are freezing cold. He comes out on shoal water looking for food, and then he often finds the "jack lamp" and the gig waiting him.

To gig successfully and safely a good substantial flatboat is required—one that will not get cranky and dump you out when you make a savage lunge at some big lish that darts across the patch of light your "jack lamp" throws down deep in the water. A good atony man with a cool head, should handie the pole and guide the boat, or you will run afoul of some log or rock and upset. When a thirty or forty pound catfish is struck with the gig, then there is some fun if the weapon fails to land in a vital spot, for the cat is a lighter, and when you prod him he is a race horse, and will make the best of us nump to land him safely.

An Apathette Angler.

From the St. Louis Gobs Democran.

The typical old native sat dreamily upon the bank, and two rude poles were set just in front of him. There was no style about his angling outfit. His rods were the old familiar pawpaw, and his lines were coarse and strong. There was no red pointed float in sight; the lines were just cast out with rusty old nuts for sinkers, and big trout-line books, batted with little sundsh, attached. The old man was gray and bent, and worn and weary looking. There were deep lines on his weather-beaten face, and his hands showed marks of toll. Haif reclining, balf sitting, under the shade of an elm. I first thought he was sleep-ling. From the S'. Louis G'obs-Democrat.

Any good luck, uncle?" I called out from

"Any good luck, uncle?" I called out
my boat.
Naw.
"Isn't this a good place for fish?"
"Reckon. Water ginerally is."
"Well, is this good fishing water?"
"It looks likely—never tried it afore."
"Havon't you caught anything yet?"
"Reckon I have."
"What kind?"
"Chills."
"No lish?"

"Expect to catch some?"

"Don't you care?" "What do you fish for, then?" "If you don't care for fish, what do you fish for them for?"

"If you don't care for fish, what do you fish for them for?"

"Fur a rest."

Just then the end of one of the pawpaws began bobbing up and down.

"You've got a bite there, uncle," I said.

"Let 'em bite. I'm restin," and the pole began swaying, and the line fairly whizzed through the water.

"It's a big one." I said.

"The down the, When I'm tired I alluz get big ones," and then the old native rose up slowly and painfully, and after tugging away for a second or two, lifted a big jack salmon out on the bank.

"The durn fool fish oughter know I'm tired an' bin a-chillin'. I alluz said them sacks never had no seuse, now I know it. Just lay right there till the ole woman comes down an' gits ye. I'm tired an' I want ter rest, "and then the old fellow sat down again beside the tree." Are you not going to set that line again.

then the old fellow sat down again beside the tree.

"Are you not going to set that line again and take care of your fish?" I ventured to ask. Naw. he drawled. "I'm tired and wantter rest. I've bin a chillin, and just come down there to hear the rod birds sing, and the qualis whistle, and to see the water run, an the sun go down beyond that bluff. No lish; just rest is what I want."

And then I left him sitting by that old elm, while the big jack salmon floundered about in the dry leaves.

A Wealthy New Haven Man Drowned. NEW HAVEN, Sept. 10.-The body of John Z. lieger, a wealthy German, was found in Lake Whitney this afternoon. He left his home on Whitney this alternoon. It is the hole on Bristol street yestorday afternoon to take a waik. He was subject to epilertic fits, and it is thought that he was solved with one and fell into the lake. He was a large owner of real estate, and leaves a wife and three children. EVANATUS SURE ENOUGH.

A Young Woman in Blue Makes a Bet at Sheepshead Bay.

The other afternoon at Sheepshead Bay a young woman in a violet-blue dress satiin the front row of the grand stand with another it was evident that they were not familiar with racing. They were discussing the subject of betting. After awhile they decided to bet on the third race. None of them knew enough o the horses to venture to make a selection. So the young woman in the violet-blue dress turned to a man who sat just behind her in the second row and said:

"Which one do you think will win ?" "I don't knew much about the horses," replied the man. "Evanatus has won before." The young woman turned to the others of her party and a lively discussion ensued. Then one of the men started in a hesitating way for the betting ring. He came back in about ten minutes looking rather glum.
"Did you do it?" asked the one in blue.

"What did you get?"

"Fifteen to one. It can't win with that odds." The horses were going to the post. Which one is Evanatus?" said the woman in blue to the man behind her.
"I don't know. You can tell by the colors the jockey wears. See it on the card?"
The woman's party picked out Evanatus as

The woman's party picked out Evanatus as he went by.

"Oh, I hope he wins," said the one in blue.

There was no delay at the post. As the gong sounded all four of them jumped up and held their breath. The crowd roared, and the horses came down the stretch in a cloud of dust, whips whistling through the air, mob yelling to the jockeys. Not a word from any of the four. Just at the wire Evanatus got his nose in front. The woman in blue had picked him out, but she wasn't quite sure. As the numbers ran up on the post across the track, she ejaculated:

numbers ran up on the post across the track, she ejaculated:

"Oh, E-v-a-n-a-t-u-s!" with a violent accent on the last a. She clapped her hands, and jumped up and down, erring: "Evanatus! Evanatus! Upst to think, Evanatus! Who'd have thought it? Evanatus! Oh. Evanatus." Alltie gum peddler ran along in front of her. She snatched him and kissed him ranturously, half a dozen of times.

"Evanatus!" she exclaimed. "Just to think, Evanatus:" Evanatus:

And the man behind her, who gave the tip and didn't play it, didn't say a word.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY Sun rises.... 5 37 | Sun sets.... 6 16 | Moon sets., 7 06 Sid | Hook sets. 7 06 Sid | Hook sets. 7 07 Sandy Hook 8 08 | Gov. Island, 8 31 | Hell Gate... 10 20

Arrived-SUNDAY, Sept. 10. Fig. La Gascogne, Eantelli, Havre,
Si Heigeniand, Ehoff, Antwerp,
Si Montebello, Canzoneri, Gibraltar,
Si Roanobe, Huidhiers, Norfolk,
Si Croft, Hobinson, Dundee,
Si Croft, Hobinson, Dundee,
Si Croft, Hobinson, Dundee,
Si Edam, Brumsma, Rotterlam,
Si Orinoco, Morrison, Berminda,
Si Vaiencia, Miller, Barbadees,
Si N. Helens, Ryder, Middlesborough,
Si Manlattan, Brage, Portland, Me,
Si Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston,
Si Vascongada, Snearer, Tilt Cove, N. P.
Si City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va.

ARRIVED OUT. Ss Alaska, from New York, at Queenstown, Ss La Bourgogne, from New York, at Havre, 88 Mohawk, from New York, at London.

Ss Bibe, from New York for Bromen, off Scilly. Ss P. Caland, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Sa Etruria, from Queenstown for New York, SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Se El Cid, from Port Eads for New York. OUTGOING STRANSHIPS. ... 10:00 A. M.

	LECONING STEARSHIPS.
1	Due To-day.
1	Circassia Giasgow Aug. 31 H. Molec Bremen Aug. 30 Arizona Liverpool Sept. 2 Alvena Port Limen Sept. 2 Areina Sept. 2 Areina Sept. 2 Areina Sept. 3 Arizona Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Sept. 3 Circassia Circasgow Circasgow Sept. 3 Circassia Circasgow C
	Due Tuerlay, Sept. 12.
t	Burgundia Gibraltar Ang 30 Colombia Colon Sept 5 Kaiser Wilhelm II Bremen Sept 3 Mobile London Sept 1
,	Due Wednesday, Sept. 13.
	Lahn Bremen Sept. 5 Obdam Rotterdam Aug. 30 Burlel St. kitta Sept. 6 Rhynland Antwerp Sept. 2 Yucatan Havana Sept. 9 Dus Thorsiday, Sept. 14. Sept. 9
	Buffalo Hull Aug 31 Manhanset Avonmouth Sept 1 Richmond Hill London Aug 31

Business Motices.

A wile's duty to her family should lead her t give Adamson's Rotanic Cough Balanm for all threa aiments. All uruggists. Trial bottles, 10 cents.

ARTER,-In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 9, Sam

Britannic. Liverpool
Fuerst Stamarcz Southampton
New York Southampton

uel Jefferson Carter, son of the late Samuel Jeffer son Carter of Nashville, Tenu. Private funeral services on Monday afternoon at o'clock. Interment at Nashville.

CORCORAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 10, the Rev. Ed-ward Corcoran, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholie Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the both year of

Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, Pacific st., near Vanderbilt av., on Wednesday, bept. 13. Office at 9:30 A. M.; mass at 10 o'clock. Boy, clergy, relatives, and friends are respectfully invited to be

FISH,-Society of the Cincinnati, Sept. 8, 1893.-General announces to the Cincinnati the decease on the 7th instant, of their venerable and belove President-General, the Hon. Hamilton Fish. Li. D., an hereditary member since 1834, who, as the hon-ored successor of Washington, Hamilton, the Pincknevs, and Orden in this high office has since 1854 presided with such distinguished ability over the express our high appreciation of the character of our deceased associate. Whose attachment to the principles of the institution and interest in its be-half made him one of its most earnest and active supporters. The general efficers and members are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning an

to attend the obsequies on the 11th instant.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Secretary-General. GEAGAN.—On Sept. 7, at his residence, 419 West 22d st., John Geagan, aged 62. Funeral on Monday, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th st. and Colum-

bus av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated. INST.EE .- After a short illuess, on Saturday, Sept.

9, 1893, Charles T. Inslee. Funeral services at his late residence, 111 Cambridge piace, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M. Kindly emit flowers. MARCH, -On Sept. 8, at Paul Smith's, Adirondacks.

suddenty, of heart failure, Mary L. March, widow of John Pyne March, Esq., and daughter of the late Major Rawline Lowndes.
Funeral at liyde Park on Tuesday, Sept. 12, on arrival

of Hudson River Sailroad train leaving Grand Central Depot, New York, at 11:80 A.M. Charleston,

S. C., papers please copy.

MILLER, Saddeniy, on Saturday morning, Mollie
J. Miller, beloved wife of John W. Miller.

Funeral services at her late residence, 251 Washington av , Breeklyn, on Monday evening at 8 o'clock Interment private. Western papers please copy. O'BHIEN, - Members of Tammany Hall General

Committee of the Twenty-second Assembly District and Cherokee Club are requested to meet at 324 East 78th at on Monday, at 10 A.M., to attend the funeral of the deceased wife of our Alderman. WILLIAMS,-At Port Ewen, N. Y., Sept. 9, Thomas Russell Williams, aged 57 years. Funeral services at Port Ewen. Interment in Green-wood on Wonday, Sept. 11, at 11 A. M.

Special Motices.

A,-THE HOLLY WOOD HOTELS. Long Branch, N. L. Opens June 1, 1833.

LEON COTTENTIN. Address Manager Private office in store; open until 11 o'clock at night, financial for lawyer or typewriter. 1,205 Broadway, near 0246

Mem Bublications,

CURRENCY INFLATION SCHEMES.

Though a fortnight has now elapsed since the House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, renealed the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the concurrence of the Senate has not yet been obtained. and it seems likely to be delayed for a long while to come. This has somewhat dampened the enthusiasm with which the action of the House was at first received, and has checked what promised to be a rapid rise in the prices of stocks and an equally rapid fall in the rates of interest for money. Nevertheless, a decided recovery from the lowest point of financial depression has taken place, and business maters are looking very much better. How purely sentimental have been both the

slarm created by the purchases of silver under

the Sherman act and the cheerfulness in-

spired by the vote of the House of Represen

tatives against them is demonstrated by the equanimity with which the continued operation of the act is now regarded, and by the Indifference shown to the numerous currency inflation schemes before Congress. The mischief worked by the purchases of silver consisted, not in the purchases themselves, but in the issues required in payment for them of legal tender Treasury notes redeemable by the Treasury on demand in gold. The addition of \$120,500,000 of these notes in less than three years to the other gold obligations of the Treasury eventually began to deplete its gold reserve, as we saw last February, and started the panie from which we have so greatly suffered. Not only is the creation of the same notes still going on at the rate of \$3,000,000 and upward every month, amounting during the last seven months to \$23,500,000, but the necessities of the Government, the scarcity of currency caused by hoarding, and the demands of the West and South for the means of moving the crops and doing business generally, threaten to add to them many millions of other paper money, which will make the task of maintaining gold payments vastly more difficult than it has been at any period since the resumption of 1870. The currency scheme which apparently finds

the most favor at Washington, and which seems at the present moment most likely to succeed, is that of creating paper money in some form to represent the difference between the bullion value and the coining value of the silver heretofore purchased in compliance with the provisions of the Sherman act and now in the Treasury vaults. This difference called "seignorage," is computed to amount to about \$50,000,000, and if it is utilized as proposed it will bring the total of the notes issued under the Sherman act up to a round \$200,000,000, and that of our silver legal tender currency up to very nearly \$600,000,000

Another measure also likely to be enacted by Congress is that of raising the limit of national bank circulation from the present 90 per cent of the par of the bonds deposited to secure it to 100 percent. This would produce. according to the currency statement of Aug. 31, an increase of national bank circulation of \$20,400,000. The circulation on the 90 per cent. basis has already been increased about \$36,000.000 since Feb. 1 by the action of the banks in depositing bonds for additional notes. and it will probably be further increased this month in the same way by about \$5,000,000. If, therefore, the proposed measure becomes a law our national bank currency will soon be \$61,400,000 more than it was last February. when the exports of gold began to alarm us. Overtopping both these schemes in the magnitude of the inflation it fereshadows is that of repealing the present prohibitory Federal tax of ten per cent on the circulation of State banks. The removal of the tax is explicitly demanded by the platform of principles upon which President Cleveland was elected, and he is said to be willing to permit it, provided it is accompanied with proper safeguards for the people. The difficulty in the way is the absence of any constitutional power in Congress to legislate for State banks. Its taxing of their circulation has been sustained by the Supreme Court as a revenue measure, as it sustained the prohibitory tax on oleomargarine. but there is nothing either in the Constitution or in the decisions of the Supreme Court which would allow the circulation of some State banks to be exempt from taxes, while that of others was subjected to them. Still less can authority be found for a Federal supervision of banks incorporated under State laws. The United States has no more control over the operations of State banking corporations than it has over those of State manufacturing, railroad, or any other kind of corners. tions. The Inter-State Commerce act expressly avoids meddling with transportation within tate limits, and a national currency act would have to show the same respect to institutions chartered under State laws and doing business within State boundaries. If, therefore,

the present tax on State bank circulation is to be taken off at all it must be taken off unconditionally, and what would follow in the way of currency inflation no one can exactly predict. That it would be small in the older and more conservative States is highly probable, but it is equally probable that in the newer States, and those less well provided with banking facilities, it would be something enormous. The circulation of our 3.788 national banks, under all the burdens and restrictions imposed upon it, is now over \$200 .-000,000, and it is a moderate estimate to put that which would be created by State banks in the West and Southwest under the facilities

country with more currency are before Conbe adopted as those which have been mentioned. Among them is one for issuing to any holder of United States bonds depositing them in the Treasury for the purpose, circulating notes similar to national bank notes up to the par value of the bonds, with the privilege of withdrawing the bonds on the surrender of the notes. Another is to pay off the outstanding two per cent. Government bonds with legal tenders. Another is to buy and cein enough the country \$800,000,000. Still another is quantity of money out of aluminium. This scheme does not seem to win from the silver men the respectful consideration they ought to give it, seeing that it only carries out their principle of adding to a metal by coinage a value which it does not possess as bullion. For, if silver, worth as bullion 72 cents per ounce, can be made by free colnage worth \$1.29 per ounce, aluminium, worth 3 cents per ounce, can certainly be made worth the same. Argument is not necessary to show that in comparison either with the seignorage coining schome, the increase of national bank circulation, or the repeal of the tax on State bank, circulation, the continued purchase of silver under the Sherman act is harmless. The increase of national bank circulation may be. possibly, only temporary, to meet the emer-

endless vexation and loss to those who used it.

panic being over, we are about to enter upon a deed, if any one of the currency inflation 750. Roussau's "Forial Contract." Bacon's "Se doed. If any one of the currency inflation schemes before Congress is adopted, have a rise in prices and a great activity in specula-

tion, but in the end it will be worse or us than it has been this summer. true course for the Government to follow. pending a rearrangement of its revenue and its expenses which will make them equal, is to borrow what money it needs upon Treasury certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest say at 4 per cent., and payable two, three, or four years from date and redeemable after one year. Since the money received for these certificates would be paid out as fast as it came in, they would cause no great disturbance of the market, and if they were not paid off at maturity they could be extended or funded into long bonds. Additions to the currency are not only not needed, but would be a positive source of mischief. If we had so much of It last February that we had to redeem some of it in gold, what are we liable to now, when we have \$23,500,000 more of Treasury notes and \$36,000,000 more of national bank circulation than we had then, with the prospect of a still further increase from the schemes now under consideration? It is true that there is a temporary scarcity of currency caused by boarding, but the hoards are already coming back into circulation, and the scarcity will soon disappear. Let us not be frightened by a passing inconvenience into adopting a permanent evil as a remedy for it. There is an old and not very pious maxim, "Better the devil you know than the devil you don't know." and the present devil of a scanty supply of currency is better than the demon of MATTHEW MAISHALL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Hange of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Sept. 9, 1893. UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN \$1,000s)

BAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN \$1,000s).

Heech Crack 181.	15	166
Chie & W. Holl grid.	168	108
Chie & O. en. 5a.	108	101
Chie & O. en. 5a.	108	101
Chie & O. grid 40a	72	72
Chie & O. grid 40a	72	72
Chie & O. grid 40a	72	72
Chie & O. de, 1011	112	112
Chie & O. grid 40a	73	70
Chie & O. de, 1011	112	112
Chie & O. de, 1011	103	104
Chie & O. de, 1011	105	107
Chie & O. de, 1011	105	107
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16 Lacterie constant 70 c i. 4 W. M. cn. as. 102 c i. 4 W. M. cn. as. 102 c i. 5 W. M. cn. as. 102 c i. 5 W. M. cn. as. 102 c i. 5 W. d. cs. 104 c i. 5 W. d. cs. 104 c i. 5 W. d. cs. 105 c i. 5 W. d 100 100 110 95 32 91 6816 5 Mich, Cent. 5s, 1931, r 5 No. Pac. on. 4 No. Pac. 3d 10 Mil. 4 Nor. 1st, 1910 3 Mil. 4 Nor. 1st, 1918 1 Mil. 4 Nor. 1st, 1918 1 Mil. 4 Le S. 1st, 10 Nor. Pac. 1st, c. 20 Nor. Pac. 1st, r 10 Nor. Pac. 2d, r 1 Nor. Pac. 3d, c. 214 Nor. Pac. on. 5s 1 S. J. Midfand 80 N. V. A. Son. 1st, 7 Sec.

BAILWAY AND OTHER SHARES.

not less than an equal amount.

Various other schemes for furnishing the gress, none of which, however, is so likely to silver to make the total silver circulation of that of Senator Peffer to coin an indefinite

which would doubtless be afforded for it at

gency caused by the hoarding of other forms of money, and it can be withdrawn if it should prove redundant, but the creation of more Government money without provision for its redemption in gold, must surely lead eventually to the same trouble as that from which we are now emerging. As to the indefinite expansion of State bank cir-culation which the repeal of the present tax on it would invite, no one who remembers the days before the war can contemplate it without dismay. Most of this currency would be issued without adequate provision for its redemption in gold on demand, for the reason that with such a provision it would not be profitable and probably not even possible. It would, therefore, speedily become depreciated below par in gold, and would be a source of

besides leading to downright swindling. In the face of all these dangers our financtors in Wall street are screnely cheerful, and flatter themselves that the worst of the recent season of unbroken prosperity. We shall, in-

45 Maryland Coal pf. 59
160 Maryland Coal pf. 59
160 Maryland Coal pf. 59
220 Michigan Central. 87 k
45 Minn. 4 St. 1. 13 k
1200 Minn. 4 St. 1. 13 k
1200 Minn. 4 St. 1. 12 k
1110 Missouri Partic. 25
113 Mo. Kah. 4 Tex. 1. 125
115 Mo. Kah. 4 Tex. 1. 125
125 Mo. Kah. 4 Tex. 1. 124
126 Mo. Kah. 4 Tex. 1. 124
127 Maryland Collid. 14
127 Maryland Collid. 14
127 Maryland Collid. 14
127 Maryland Marylan 50.9 N. Y. Central. 1025
50.9 N. Y. Central. 1026
10532 Natl. Cordage of 00
5684 Natl. Cordage of 00
5684 North American 53
50.9 N. Y. A. New Ring 22
400 N. Y. A. New Ring 22
400 N. Y. A. Ni 143
510 N. Y. C. A. Ni 143
115 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 143
115 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 142
125 50 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 142
125 50 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 144
125 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 144
125 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 144
125 N. Y. C. A. Ni 1. 144
12225 N. Y. L. E. A. W. 154
12225 N. Y. L. E. A. W. 154
12325 N. Y. S. A. W. 154
12325 N. Y. S. A. W. 155
140 Ontario A. Ni 1. 144
17815 Northern facility. 69
1622 Northern facility. 69
1622 Northern facility. 124
1630 Ontario A. Ni 1. 143
1180 Oregon H. A. N. 42 284 844 854 265 105 144 205 144 205 144 244 244 254

Chie, & East IIL pt.

hicarouss.

Total sales, 1,099,010 shares. UNLISTED DEPARTMENT TRANSACTIONS. Cylin Brand SUNDAY, Sept. 10.

The sum of the Treasury balances at the close of business on Saturday was \$111.180,-400, a decrease as compared with the previous Saturday of \$1,004,530. National bank note circulation outstanding, \$203,787,284. increase for the week of \$3,900,116. Balance of deposits to redeem national bank notes, \$20,240,119, a decrease for the week of

Statistics relating to silver bullion certificates dealt in on the Stock Exchange are as follows: Silver bullion on hand Sept. 9, 761 .-048 ounces; certificates outstanding, 160. Exchange this week were 21,000 ounces at 73. The closing quotation was 74% bid.

57 and 59 inversity place and 38 feat 12th at.
5 4 HENT new norights, installments, 38; bargaina, of the feat 1500, \$150 Aurtion Monces.

CHERIFFS ALE. WW. T. PPING A CO. Auctionsers. Will sell Mobility. Sept. 11, A; 18; 36; A. M., 35; 21; Wasterian and Committee an Lost and Lound.

L OST-Faturday afternoon, 6th inst., from a carriage, to we seem during flowfits station and residence of L. Merris, a hand satisfie, containing motey, small count, exempted, to The hader will be historily rewarded by statuting the same to above residence at Morris Heights. Patents.

PATENTS for inventions produced promptly; low rates, ROEDERS & BRIESES, of Sasanust., N. Y. Earld Took THOMAS DREW STETSON, patent solutior and or pert; the best work at a fair price. 28 Murray at

103 American Express. 108
10830 American Cet. 01. 8484
2008 American Cet. 01. 8484
2008 American Cet. 01. 8484
2008 American Cet. 01. 8484
210 Atlantic & Feetle. 214
210 Atlantic & Feetle. 214
210 Atlantic & Feetle. 214
2150 Bint, Roch. 87. 25
2100 Sronswick Co. 45
2142 Canada Southern. 47
210 Canadan Faetle. 26
285 Central Facilic. 29
2601 Chas. 4 New York Guaranty & 59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, CAPITAL, - - 82,000,000 SURPLUS, - - 81,000.000 In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Hanking Laws; acts as Truster for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository estruct fund. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. ROWIN PACKARD, President. ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-Prosident. GEO. R. TURNBULL, 24 Vice-President. HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas, and Sec. 2114 DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
Frederic Croin well,
George C. Baker,
Guerge Godelt,
George Uriswold Haven,
Gliver Harriman,
E. Somera Harriman,
E. Somera Headerson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
J. Hood Wright Amounts range from \$5,000. to \$100,000,

which do not depreciate. FIRST MORTGAGES on New-York City real estate, WITH PAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

SECURITIES

Financial.

Indemnity Co.,

Mutual Life Building.

at the most favorable rates of interest, Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers. TITLE GUARANTEE TRUST CO Offices 55 Liberty St., N. Y. N.E. corner 50th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

TRUST CO.

284 FIFTH AVENUE, cor. 27TH ST.
Branch, 18 Wall St., and B Nassan St.

DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY, JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President, CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President, JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President, FRED'R L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass's Secretary. Interest Allowed on Deposits,

Checks pass through Clearing House same as on city banks.

Acts as Executor or Administrator of Estates, and as Guardian, Receiver, Registrat, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, railroads and corporations. Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City RR. SECOND NOTICE!

TO THE HONDHOLDERS: Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly \$3,000,000 have signed the bondholders agree-ment of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to set with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once. Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST

Copies manea by
CO., 18 Wall st.
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & OHEA
CAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
NOTION TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The proposal for the classification of the stock of this
company having been accepted by a majority of the
stockholders, the Directors have declared the plant
operative, and have fixed Sept. 30 next as the time
when the privilege of depositing stock with the Centrai Trust Company will cease under the terms of the
circular of March 7, 1893
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Secretary.

Dividends and Anterest. BERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO. DIVIDEND NO. 5.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

A dividend of 2 PER CENT for the quarter ending Aug. 31, 1893, has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Sept. 12.

The transfer books will be closed at the transfer office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, New York city, at 8 welcak P. M., Sept. 12. Clecks will be mailed to steel holders.

RICHARD T. PULLEN, Secretary. Troposals.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING TO CONTRACTORS,

PROPOSALS FOR PURNISHING MATERIALS AND PER-FORMING WORK IN PLAGGING AND CURBING THE SIDEWALKS, ETC., OF THE NEW CRIMINAL CENTRE, ELM, PRANKLIN AND WHITE STREETS. SEALED ESTIMATES FOR THE ABOVE WORK

piction thereof shall have expired, are, by a contact the contract, based and inquidated at IRA DUCLARS per day.

The contract, based and inquidated at IRA DUCLARS per day.

Fire and will state in writing and also in figures a price for the whole work complete, which price is to ever the formalism of all necessity materials and labor and in performance of all the work set forth in the plan and appellications and form of agreement between anticided.

No estimate will be considered unless accompanied by sixter a critical check mon one of the state or astonal banks of the city of New York, drawn to the order of the complication, we manner to the amount of the product of the secrety required for the complication of the amounts of the amount of the product of the secrety required for the faithful performance of the contract. All such deposits except that of the successful indeed, will be returned to the persons unabusing the same, within the returned to the persons unabusing the same, within the faith of the successful hadder that refuse or revised, within five days after more time the thirty as a second of the limit of each of the product of the contract within the time atomated, the amount of far deposit made by him shall be foile to I to and he red and by the city of New York as impulsated damance for such perfect of refused him the time atomated, the farming of such a time of the transfer that the contract within the time atomated, the farming of such a time for the farmed to him.

The amount of security required is FIVE THOUSAND 1011. All in the time of the material and for the littered of the third security required is FIVE THOUSAND 1011. All in the time of the material and for the littered of the third security required is FIVE THOUSAND 1011. All in the contract with the time of the material and the days of the third perfect is TIVE THOUSAND 1011. All in the contract with the time of the material and the days of the third perfect is TIVE THOUSAND 1011. All in the contract of the Uniperced of the material and